
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



SERVICES



REGIMENT OF FOOT

8826.ccc.24,

S E R V I C E S
OF THE
102ND REGIMENT OF FOOT,

(ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS),

FROM 1842 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BEING A SEQUEL TO THE
“SERVICES OF THE MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT,
BY A STAFF OFFICER.”

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. J. H. VIVIAN, K.C.B.,
COLONEL 102ND FOOT.

By COLONEL THOMAS RAIKES,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDING 102ND FOOT.

R

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER & CO., 65, CORNHILL.
1867.



ADVERTISEMENT.

The History of the Services of the Madras European Regiment, now the 102nd Regiment of Foot, was written by the late Brigadier-General Neill, and published under the title of “ Services of the Madras European Regiment, by a Staff Officer.”

The present book supplies a record of the services of the regiment in continuation of the former work, and brings down the history to the present date.

It has been carefully compiled from records in the Orderly Room, General Orders, and Despatches.

+

SERVICES

OF THE

102ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

ORIGIN OF THE 102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS.

1645. The East India Company possessed several factories in Southern India, and to protect these independent companies of European infantry were enlisted. These companies varied from 100 to 300 men, and were armed half with muskets, the rest with pikes from fourteen to eighteen feet long. Each man had also a sword. There was a colour or standard to each company.

1748. In 1748 these companies were embodied into one battalion and called "The Madras European Regiment."

A grenadier company was now formed. The men of this company still wore swords, but these were discontinued in the other companies. The officers carried, in addition to their swords, light fusils, and

the sergeants halberts. From this time the regiment was armed and accoutred in a similar way to the regular land force of his Majesty. The regiment was frequently divided into separate battalions and wings, and reunited again.

1839. The designation of the regiment was changed to "The First Madras European Regiment," in consequence of another European regiment having been raised by the East India Company, which became the 2nd Madras European Light Infantry (now the 105th Foot).

1843. In 1843 the regiment was constituted a Fusilier corps, and was called "The First Madras Fusiliers." The facings were changed from white to blue, and as a particular and special distinction, the officers wore a scarlet cloth band on their forage-caps, and the dress of all ranks in the regiment was assimilated to that of the Royal Fusiliers of the line.

1858. In 1858 her Majesty assumed the direct government of India, and the charter under authority of which the East India Company governed the country was withdrawn. The regiment thus was transferred from the service of the East India Company to the Indian military forces of her Majesty.

1862. It having been decided that a local European force should no longer exist in India, the regiment was called on to volunteer for general service in the British Army. The call was responded to by a great majority of officers, and by the men almost without exception. The regiment was therefore transferred as a regiment of the line to the British Army. Her

Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer on it the title of "Royal," and from 30th June, 1862, it has borne the name of "102nd Regiment of Foot, or Royal Madras Fusiliers."

The following officers were gazetted to the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers on 30th July, 1862 :—

COLONEL.

Major-General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.,
from the M. I.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Thomas Raikes, promoted from 1st M. F.

MAJORS.

John Blick Spurgin (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel),
promoted from 1st M. F.

Henry Joseph Jepson, promoted from 41st M. N. I.

CAPTAINS.

Edward Staines Daniell, from 1st M. F.

Percival Ashley Brown (Brevet Major), from 1st M. F.

George Frederick Gosling, from 1st M. F.

Sydney Henry Jones-Parry, from 1st M. F.

George John Harcourt, from 1st M. F.

Charles Edward Lennox, from 1st M. F.

Edward Dunbar, promoted from 12th M. N. I.

James Lumsden Seton, promoted from 1st M. F.

Alexander Dunlop Gordon, promoted from 24th
M. N. I.

Laurence Anthony Murray Græme, promoted from
1st M. F.

Henry Francis Hornsby, promoted from 1st M. F.

Walter Henry Beaumont, promoted from 1st M. F.

LIEUTENANTS.

James Andrew Woods, from 1st M. F.
James John Barclay, from 1st M. F.
Vere Clinton Bertie, from 1st M. F.
Clement Headington Dale, from 1st M. F.
John Duncan, from 1st M. F.
William Cleland, from 1st M. F.
Reginald Coleridge Parry, from 1st M. F.
Robert Francis Burton, from 1st M. F.
Nathaniel John Comins Stevens, from 1st M. F.
Alexander Cuppage, from 1st M. F.
Charles Lingford Oliver, from 1st M. F.
Charles Bladen Smith Neill, from 1st M. F.
Frederick John Granville, from 1st M. F.
John Edward Varty Rogers, from 1st M. F.
Thomas Rooke Tabuteau, from 1st M. F.

ENSIGNS.

John Hampden Waller, from 1st M. F.
John Maule, from 1st M. F.
St. John Green, from 1st M. F.
John Blair, from M. I.
John Cattle Vaughan White, from M. I.
Charles Harrison Carr, from M. I.
Henry Locock Berkeley, from M. I.
Andrew Hamilton, from M. I.
George Francis Preston, from M. I.
Thomas Baskett Turner, from M. I.

PAYMASTER.

Frank Samwell, retired Captain, 6th M. N. I., appointed
12th August, 1862.

INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY.

Lieutenant Stevens.

ADJUTANT.

Lieutenant Duncan.

QUARTER-MASTER.

Thomas Moore, from 1st M. F.

SURGEON.

R. B. Smyth, M.D., from 22nd Foot.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

W. J. Tyrell, from Staff.

G. Ashton, from Staff.

A regimental depôt was formed at Chatham, two companies being attached to the 3rd Depôt Battalion. Captain Gosling organized the depôt, and deserved the greatest praise for the zeal and energy he displayed, which was acknowledged by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. Bourke, commanding the battalion.

COLOURS OF THE 102ND REGIMENT.

The Royal Madras Fusiliers bears on its regimental colours a "Royal Tiger," with motto "*Spec-tamur agendo*," also the following words—"Arcot," "Plassey," "Condore," "Amboyna," "Ternate," "Banda," "Wandewash," "Shalingshur," "Ava," "Pondicherry," "Mahidpore," "Nundy Droog," "Pegu," "Lucknow."

The following orders show the authority for the regiment to bear the above names on the colours:—

“ Government General Order, dated Fort St. George, 12th March, 1841.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having had under consideration the many honourable services of the 1st Madras European Regiment, whose career is to be traced through the most eventful periods of the military history of British India, has been pleased to order that in commemoration of its victories under Lawrence, Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Cornwallis, and other distinguished generals, it shall bear emblazoned upon its colours the motto ‘*Spectamur agendo*,’ and the names of the following battles and expeditions in which it has borne a part:—

‘ Arcot,’ which it successfully defended under Lord Clive, 1751.

‘ Plassey,’ to which place it accompanied Lord Clive in 1756, and assisted in the victory gained on the 23rd June, 1757.

‘ Condore,’ where it greatly distinguished itself under Colonel Forde in December, 1758.

‘ Wandewash,’ for the victory on the 20th January, 1760.

‘ Shalingshur,’ where it fought with success on the 27th September, 1781.

‘ Nundy Droog,’ which it assisted to capture in 1791, and for which his Lordship in Council is pleased to permit it also to bear a ‘ Royal Tiger ’ on the colours and appointments.

‘Amboyna,’ } to which islands the regiment pro-
‘Ternate,’ } ceeded with the expeditions in
‘Banda,’ } 1796 and 1809–10.

‘Pondicherry,’ the corps having been employed
in the sieges and reduction in 1761, 1778,
and 1793.

“In reviewing the services of this gallant regiment the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has had before him various records of its employment in the early wars of the Carnatic and in Southern India, of which the present brief notice gives but a general indication, and for which it is but necessary to refer to the military operations at different times near Trichinopoly, from the year 1746 to 1761; to its share in the resistance against the French under Lally, Conflans, Bussy, Law, and other enterprising commanders; its various engagements in the Northern Circars and Cuttack; and its service in Ceylon in 1795–96.

“The 1st European Regiment was actively employed throughout the campaigns against Hyder Ally and Tippoo; during the latter it assisted in the storming of Bangalore, and in the engagement near the walls of Seringapatam under the command of Lord Cornwallis; and already does it bear on its colours testimonials of the last Mahratta war, in which it was present at the sieges of Talnair, Malligaum, and Asseerghur, and of the bravery and devotedness which were so conspicuous in Burmah.

“The Right Honourable the Governor in Council

feels that in conferring these distinctions upon the 1st Madras European Regiment, he does but accord a tribute of well-merited honour to the army of Fort St. George, and his Lordship is assured that the decorated banners of its oldest corps, while exhibiting a proud memorial of past achievements, will never cease to wave over soldiers whose good conduct in garrison and bravery in the field will well maintain what has been so nobly won by their predecessors in arms.

(Signed) “ S. W. STEEL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
“ Military Secretary to Government.”

The names on the colours for services in the Mahratta war and Burmese war, alluded to in the above order, are—

“ Mahidpore,”

“ Ava.”

The following words have since been added to those already on the colours, in commemoration of the services of the regiment in the second Burmese war in 1852–53, and in the defence of the residency of Lucknow in 1857, and subsequent capture of the city of Lucknow in 1858—

“ Pegu,”

“ Lucknow.”

The following Governor-General's Order, dated 11th April, 1843, was promulgated :—

“ The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleased to authorise the designation of ‘Fusi-

liers' to be conferred upon the 1st European Regiment as a mark of approval of its distinguished services, the most noble the Governor in Council directs that the uniform and the equipments of the corps shall be assimilated to those of the Fusilier regiments in her Majesty's service.

"The ensigns of the Fusilier regiment will be designated second lieutenants. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to adopt the necessary measures for carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) "S. W. STEEL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
"Secretary to Government."

With reference to the above, the facings of the regiment were changed from "White" to "Blue," and the Fusiliers' dress adopted.

WAR SERVICES OF THE 102ND FOOT, OR ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS.

The history of the services of the regiment from 1645 to 1842 has already been published by the late Brigadier-General Neill, C.B., of the regiment, and at that time on the general staff of the army, as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General Ceded Districts, East Indies, in a work called *Historical Record of the Honourable East India Company's First Madras European Regiment. By a Staff Officer.*

The subsequent services of the Regiment are detailed in the following pages :—

1842. “In February, 1842, considerable excitement prevailed among the native troops at Secunderabad, in consequence of their being deprived of their batta. From the 5th to the 9th most of the native regiments were in little better than a state of open mutiny, and during the whole of that period the regiment was frequently employed against their native comrades—a harassing and painful duty, but which was performed in a most satisfactory manner. The conduct of the regiment, particularly their activity and promptness in getting under arms, and the good temper they showed towards the mutineers, was the astonishment and admiration of every one.”*

The following laudatory orders were published on the occasion :—

Division order by Major-General Riddell, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force :—

“*Secunderabad, February 12th, 1842.*”

“The tranquillity of the cantonment having been restored, Major-General Riddell takes this early opportunity of expressing in orders his entire approbation of the troops of all arms who have been called upon to act in support of the authority of Government contravened by a portion of their misguided comrades.

“The distinctions lately conferred on the 1st

* This paragraph is the last notice of the regiment in the above-named book, and is copied from it.

Madras European Regiment have shown the character of that corps when employed in the field, and it will now be the Major-General's gratifying duty to represent in its merited colours their steady discipline in garrison. *Nothing* could exceed the good conduct, temper, and firmness evinced by the men when brought into contact with the natives. No fault in any individual tended in the slightest degree to detract from the *perfect discipline* evinced by the corps, thus proving that all felt that the character of the British soldier is to be upheld not alone by bravery in action, but steadiness and orderly conduct in quarters, and Major-General Riddell feels assured that this fine corps will ever continue to deserve the high opinion now entertained of it."

*Extract from G. O. G. Fort St. George,
12th April, 1842.*

"No. 65 of 1842.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having received the instructions of the Government of India upon the reports of the British Resident at Hyderabad, and the Major-General commanding the subsidiary force, of the recent insubordinate proceedings of a portion of the native troops at Secunderabad, proceeds to communicate to the army the following observations and orders:—

"Para. 10.—The exemplary conduct of the 1st Madras European Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Bell merits the highest praise, and his Lordship desires that it may be intimated to that corps that their steady and soldierlike behaviour upon this

painful occasion has received the most favourable notice of the Government."

Memorandum by the Resident of Hyderabad, on departure of regiment from Secunderabad, on 13th February, 1843.

1843. "On the departure of the Madras European Regiment from Secunderabad the Resident has great pleasure in commending it for its excellent conduct as regards the subjects of his Highness the Nizam's Government, and in placing upon record that no complaint has been preferred to him against any individual of the corps, during the time it has been in garrison here.

"In the month of February last, the Resident had an opportunity of personally explaining his sentiments regarding the exemplary behaviour of certain portions of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; but as accidental circumstances prevented his then addressing the Madras European Regiment, he now deems it but an act of justice to the corps to state his entire approval of its conduct during events which demanded a calm and perfect obedience to command, combined with absolute sobriety, steadiness, and self-control.

"These qualities were exhibited when they were pre-eminently required, and when the slightest deviation from them might have been productive of irretrievable mischief. The behaviour of the men of the 1st Madras Europeans equally reflects the highest credit on themselves, and on their commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Bell, to whom the Resident will ever con-

sider his cordial acknowledgments to have been due for the judicious and admirable manner in which he directed the services of the regiment during the whole of the occurrences above alluded to.

(Signed) “J. FRASER, *Resident*.

“*Secunderabad Residency, 11th February, 1843.*”

1852. New colours were presented to the regiment on 16th July, by Mrs. Duke, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, commanding the regiment, and were consecrated by Rev. J. Morant, chaplain of Bellary.

On 2nd August the regiment marched for Madras.

On 7th September the regiment embarked for Rangoon in H.M.S. *Sphinx*. H.E.I.C. steamer *Moozuffer* and transport *Graham* arrived there on 13th, and landed 14th September, forty officers, forty-eight sergeants, twenty drummers, and eight hundred and ninety-two rank and file. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke was in command of the regiment. The regiment formed part of the second brigade, Madras division, army of Ava.

On the 18th October a detachment of two hundred men, under command of Brevet Major Hawes, with Captain Tulloch, Lieutenants Ward, G. Hamilton, Woodcock, and Second Lieutenant Harcourt, proceeded to Bassein.

On the 18th November a force under Major-General Godwin, C.B., of which a wing of the regiment under Major Hill formed a part, embarked on board river steamers, for the purpose of proceeding to Pegu to attack a large body of the enemy there.

+

The force disembarked near Pegu on the morning of the 21st, and found the Burmese strongly posted behind the outer works of the place; and after having been under a very heavy fire from 7 till half-past 10 A.M., the troops stormed the enemy's position through a gap on the south side of the outworks. At a quarter-past one the same day the Fusiliers (Bengal and Madras), a party of the regiment under Captain Stephenson being in advance, charged up the steps leading to the pagoda, and drove the enemy from the platform. Officers present—Captains Nicolay, Stephenson, and West; Lieutenants Spurgin, Elliot, Daniell, P. A. Brown, Dangerfield, Gosling; Second Lieutenants Menzies and Bowen; Assistant-Surgeon Chomeley, M.D.

Two companies of the regiment, under Captains Nicolay and Stephenson, and 5th Regiment, N. I., were left to garrison Pegu, the whole being under command of Major Hill of the regiment.

A party of fifty men, under a subaltern, had been despatched to protect the gun-boats on the river, about a mile and a half from the pagoda; and on the 27th November a very large force of the Burmese made a simultaneous attack on the garrison, gun-boats, and party at the river; the attack lasted from 9 P.M. to midnight, when the enemy were driven back. Lieutenant P. A. Brown of the regiment, the officer commanding the river picquet, particularly distinguished himself on this occasion for the assistance he gave the officer in charge of the gun-boats; his coolness was most exemplary, and his disposition of his

men reflected the highest credit upon him. Private Clancey, of No. 1 company, was promoted to sergeant for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion. On the 5th December about 8,000 Burmese returned and invested the garrison till the 14th of the same month, when they were dispersed by General Godwin's relieving force. During the investment several very vigorous attacks were made by the enemy, which were repulsed with great loss to them; and during the whole time a very heavy fire was kept up by the enemy, who, from occupying high positions on the south and east faces of the pagoda, from getting into trees and on the pagodas, of which there were a great number in the neighbourhood, could, with their guns, musketry, and gingalls, command the whole interior of the upper platform where the troops were located.

The following G. O. by Major-General Godwin, C.B., commanding the army of Ava, was published:—

“Major-General Godwin is most proud to express his admiration of the noble defence of the Pegue Pagoda against a host of enemies made by Major Hill and the brave handful of officers and soldiers under his command for so many days and anxious nights. Cut off as they were from the succour of their comrades by the works of the enemy, by the river, as well as by the distant communication with the headquarters of the army, it is a fine example of what bravery, under the direction of cool moral courage, can do—giving, as Major Hill has done, confidence to

+

all, by which alone the Pegu garrison has gained so much honour."

On the 9th December three companies, under command of Captain Renaud, with the headquarters of the regiment, embarked on board the river steamer *Nerbudda*, for the purpose of proceeding to Pegu to reinforce the garrison there. After arriving within 18 miles of Pegu the steamer ran aground and seriously injured one of her paddle-wheels; and it was found that the enemy were in great force, that they had staked the river and entrenched themselves very strongly on its banks, and behind the outer works of Pegu. At this time some boats of the royal navy, having reconnoitred up the river, returned, and Captain Renaud, after holding a consultation with the chief naval officer, determined that it would be imprudent to land with his very small force; he therefore returned to Rangoon, and was highly complimented by General Godwin for the "moral courage" he had displayed by this movement. The same day a force of about 1,500 men (of which Major Renaud's party formed part) embarked under the personal command of General Godwin and proceeded up the Pegu river, and landed on the morning of the 14th December, about 5 miles below Pegu. The detachment of the regiment had the place of honour, and headed the force. After having made a detour of several miles (during which there was skirmishing and jungle fighting) to reach the east face of the outer works, the force repulsed the enemy

and stormed their stockades, and entered the pagoda at about 1 P.M. the same day.

Captains Renaud and W. Brown, Lieutenant and Adjutant David Brown, Lieutenants Raikes, Taylor, and Elliot, and Second Lieutenants Sladen, Wing, and Groom, and Assistant Surgeon Day, were with this force.

On the 17th December a detachment of the regiment, under Captain Renaud, formed part of General Godwin's force that proceeded to Lepagron and Montsaganoo, to drive away the Burmese army from the vicinity of Pegu. They met the enemy in great force, and repulsed them, took and destroyed several stockades, and destroyed two of their large standing camps.

Lieutenants Raikes, Daniell, Menzies, and Second Lieutenants Jones, Parry, and Wing, and Assistant Surgeon Day, accompanied this force. The force, after this, returned to Pegu.

On the 4th January the enemy returned
1853. and again invested Pegu and the river picquets. General Godwin had gone back to Rangoon, leaving Captain Renaud's detachment to strengthen the garrison, and taking the rest of his force with him. The investment continued till the 9th, when the Burmese suddenly withdrew and never returned to Pegu. The firing during the investment was incessant, and several casualties occurred; among which the regiment had to deplore the loss of Captain Nicolay, who was shot at the river picquet on the 7th December.

The following Notification was published :—

“ NOTIFICATION (No. 18).

“ *Fort William, Foreign Department,*

“ *4th January, 1853.*

“ The most noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts from despatches relative to recent operations in the neighbourhood of Pegu shall be published for general information :—

“ The Governor-General in Council has to express his approbation of the alacrity and spirit with which this harassing duty has been performed, and his sense of the services of the Major-General commanding, and of the officers whose names he has specially brought to the notice of his Lordship in Council in the despatch of the 24th ultimo.

“ The Governor-General in Council particularly desires to record the high approbation of the gallant conduct of Major Hill of the Madras Fusiliers, and of the officers and men under his command, in their defence of the position they held at Pegu.

“ By order of the most noble the Governor-General of India in Council,

(Signed) “ C. ALLAN,

“ *Military Sec. to Government of India.*”

On the 3rd of January Captain Geils, in command of a detachment of the regiment, embarked at Rangoon for Martaban, to form part of a force under Brigadier-General Steel, C.B., to proceed from that place to Tonghoo. The detachment landed on the 6th, and the

force marched on the 14th. They met with and repulsed the enemy at Keouk-dowey and Yomgo, arrived at Beeling on the 28th, and at Sittang on the third of February, at Shae-Ghein on the 10th of February, and at Tonghoo on the 22nd of the same month. The enemy were in considerable force, and several engagements ensued in which the Burmese were invariably defeated and driven before the force the whole way. Several guns and military stores were captured, and in the despatch conveying the thanks of the most noble the Governor-General of India in Council to General Steel and his force, Captain Geils and his detachment were mentioned. Lieutenants Grant, P. A. Brown, and Menzies accompanied Captain Geils' detachment. During General Steel's march to Tonghoo, four separate parties were sent from Pegu to convey provisions to Myekhio, on the Sittang river, for the use of the force, and were commanded as follows:—1st, Captain Stephenson with Lieutenant Elliot and Second Lieutenant Sladen; 2nd, by Captain W. Brown with Second Lieutenant Wing; 3rd, by Lieutenant Christie with Lieutenant Spurgin; 4th, by Lieutenant Raikes with Second Lieutenant Groom.

On the 5th and the 14th of March two detachments marched to Tonghoo.

On the 2nd of April the head-quarters of the regiment marched to Tonghoo, leaving a detachment under Captain Brown at Pegu.

On the 14th of April a detachment of the regiment, a detachment of the 19th Regiment N. I., and two guns Bengal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.

Raikes with Lieutenant Groom, left Pegu by forced marches to join a column for the recapture of Beeling (which had been retaken by the Burmese). The detachment joined the column under command of Major Hall, 49th Regiment Madras N. I., on the 18th of April. On the 19th the attack was made, and the stockade, after making a stout resistance, was carried by escalade. The detachment after this was sent to Sittang.

On the 24th of January a detachment of 1854. the regiment proceeded from Tonghoo (under command of Captain Geils with Lieutenant Grant), with the Special Commissioner, Major Allan, to mark the boundary of the frontier. The party was attacked on four separate occasions. The enemy behaved with great spirit, but were repulsed. Both Captain Geils and Lieutenant Grant were wounded. Captain Geils died of his wounds on the 4th of March. In consequence of both officers being wounded Lieutenant P. A. Brown was sent out to command, but there was no further fighting, and the detachment returned to Tonghoo on the 7th of February.

In January a force left Rangoon, in which was a detachment of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Gosling, to strengthen Bassein, in the neighbourhood of which rebels and dacoits had given much trouble. Lieutenant Gosling came across a large body of the insurgents, and did good service in repulsing them. They gave an obstinate resistance, and the work was very harassing to the men. Lieutenant Græme was present on this occasion. By the end of this year all the detachments at various stations were

relieved, and the whole regiment was quartered in garrison at Tonghoo till December, 1855, when it embarked for Madras, and was quartered in Fort St. George. The head-quarters and left wing arrived there in February, and the right wing in March, 1856.

The following officers received honours for the second Burmese War :—

Brigadier-General S. W. Steel, C.B., Colonel of the Madras Fusiliers, was raised to Knight Commander of the Bath.

Major W. Hill, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major J. S. Neill, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Renaud, Brevet Major.

On the 24th of April medals for the war in 1855. Pegu were given to the regiment on parade, in presence of the whole of the troops in garrison, by the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras (Lord Harris).

The following officers fell during the second 1856. Burmese War :—

Captains Nicolay and Geils, killed.

Brevet Major Hawes, Captains W. Brown, Tulloch, and Ward, Lieutenant Bowen, Second Lieutenants Wing and Bryce, and Surgeon Anderson, died.

Lieutenant Grant was severely wounded.

Lieutenant P. A. Brown, slightly wounded.

118 Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file fell during the war ; two brass guns and a large bell were brought over as trophies from the war in Burmah—the former were captured by the regiment.

On the 28th of October, the troops of his Highness

the Nabob of the Carnatic were disarmed. The regiment was present.

On the 17th of March the regiment, under 1857. command of Colonel Stevenson, 26 officers and 868 men, embarked on board the P. and O. S. N. Company's steamship *Oriental* with *Tasmania* in tow, for service in Persia, on which occasion the following order was issued :—

Extract G. O. by the Right Honourable the Governor.

"Dated Fort St. George, 17th of March, 1857.

"The 1st Madras Fusiliers being under orders for embarkation this evening, are struck off the strength of the garrison from this date. The Right Honourable the Governor cannot allow the Fusiliers to leave Fort St. George without recording his satisfaction with their conduct during the period they have been quartered within the garrison of Madras. While expressing his sincere wishes for their welfare to Colonel Stevenson, the officers and men of the regiment, Lord Harris feels it scarcely necessary to add his conviction that the distinguished character which their corps has ever maintained on active service will be upheld by them on the present occasion to the fullest extent."

The steamer and transport in which the regiment was on board, proceeded en route to Persia, and arrived near the mouth of the Persian Gulf, when they were overtaken by a large steamer from Bombay, which brought the news of peace having been proclaimed, and the regiment was countermanded to Bombay for orders. After a few days' delay, orders from the Governor-General

were received from Calcutta for the regiment to proceed to Madras, and reoccupy its old quarters in Fort St. George, where it disembarked on the 20th of April.

On the 29th of April Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Neill assumed command of the regiment from Colonel Stevenson, who left it, sick.

May 18th the head-quarters of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, embarked on board the steamer *Zenobia* for service in Bengal, and the left wing embarked on the following day in the ship *John Wells*. The regiment disembarked at Calcutta, the head-quarters on the 23rd of May, the rest two days afterwards. The regiment was fully equipped with the Enfield rifle at Calcutta, and sent at once to Benares, part by steamers up the Ganges, and the rest by detachments by rail, to Raneegunge, from thence by bullock transits to Benares, and a few detachments by horse transit. Lieutenant-Colonel Neill in command of the regiment, who afterwards greatly distinguished himself, exemplified his decision of character when one of the detachments was proceeding by train to Raneegunge. The detachment reached the station just as the train was about to start, and, notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of Colonel Neill, the station-master refused to detain the train to allow the men to take their places. Colonel Neill at once seized on the engine, and placed the driver and stoker under a sentry till the whole of the men were seated, after which he allowed the train to proceed to its destination. This energetic act, apparently of small importance at the time, proved to be the salva-

+

tion of Benares. On the 3rd of June, Colonel Neill and the head-quarters of the regiment, with forty men, arrived at Benares. The rest of the regiment arrived day by day in detachments.

On the 4th of June the native troops at Benares had planned a general rising on that night. Brigadier Ponsonby, commanding the station, being incapacitated by illness and old age from acting with the energy required, Colonel Neill took on himself the responsibility of assuming command of the station, and, with the few men of the regiment he had with him, two companies of the 10th Regiment, and two guns Bengal Artillery, disarmed the native troops; not, however, till they had made a desperate resistance, losing upwards of 100 killed and 200 wounded, and doing considerable damage to the small body of English troops, who fought with most devoted bravery and gallantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Lieutenants Beaumont, Barclay, Hargood, and Richardson were present on this occasion.

Colonel Neill entirely restored confidence and perfect tranquillity at Benares.

On the 6th of June a detachment of the regiment, under command of Captain Fraser, with Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling and Lieutenant Bailey, proceeded to clear the road to Allahabad from Benares. Captain Fraser was mentioned in orders as having displayed great firmness and energy on this occasion.

On the 9th of June Colonel Neill and head-quarters marched for Allahabad. On the 16th a party of the regiment, under Lieutenant Bailey,

was employed to clear the city of rebels. An action ensued, in which Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded, two men killed, and several wounded.

On the 20th of June, and three following days, the regiment was visited by cholera in a very severe form, and eighty-seven died from it.

On the 25th the following extract from a letter from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, is here noted:—

“The sweet Lambs are doing their work most nobly: every enterprise is carried out with a vigour and decision that cannot fail to command success; and it is indeed a fortunate circumstance that such a regiment should be available at a time like the present.”*

Colonel Neill had used the most strenuous exertions to collect carriages for a force to proceed to Cawnpore for the relief of Major-General Sir Hugh Wheeler, who was besieged there; and on the 30th of June a detachment of the regiment, 200 strong, under Captain Galwey, 200 of the 84th Regiment, 300 Brazier's Sikhs, 120 Irregular Cavalry, and two 9-pounder guns, manned by invalid artillerymen, the whole under command of Major Renaud, of the regiment, marched from Allahabad en route to Cawnpore. Captain Raikes, Captain Fraser, Lieutenants Hargood, Beaumont, Cleland, Groom, and Bertie,

* With reference to the above, the regiment, from the very earliest times, had had the soubriquet of “The Lambs,” owing to the fact that, at its original formation, a very large draft was transferred from the 2nd foot (the Paschal Lambs) to its ranks.

and Assistant Surgeon Robertson, accompanied this force.

On the 3rd of July 100 of the regiment, under command of Captain Spurgin, with Lieutenant Bailey and Second Lieutenant Dale, embarked on board the *Berampooter* steamer, with orders to act in concert with Major Renaud's column. On the 6th, Captain Spurgin landed his detachment, and engaged with the enemy on the left bank of the Ganges; repulsed them, and took a gun, which was captured by Privates M'Carthy, M'Gee, and Preston of the regiment. Colonel Neill received the following telegraphic message from the Commander-in-Chief:—

“ Well done, Spurgin! He deserves great credit both from his firm observance of your orders and his successful fight.”

Major Renaud's column proceeded on its march till the 4th of July, when, in consequence of news having been received of the total destruction of the force at Cawnpore under Sir Hugh Wheeler, General Havelock, who had been appointed to command a column to Lucknow, ordered Major Renaud to halt till he could arrive, as, under the circumstances, he considered the advanced force under the Major too weak to advance without reinforcements.

On the 4th of July, General Havelock, C.B., left Allahabad, in command of the Allahabad moveable column, consisting of H.M.'s 64th, 78th Highlanders, 84th Madras Fusiliers, regiment of Ferozepore (Brazier's Sikhs), some Irregular Cavalry, and Captain

Maude's battery of Royal Artillery. Total strength of English soldiers in the whole force, 1,200.

Major Stephenson, Captain Grant, Lieutenants Seton, Richardson, Dangerfield, and Arnold were with this force. The head-quarters, under Colonel Neill, were left at Allahabad, as that officer had been selected to command that important station.

On 11th July General Havelock's column came up with Major Renaud's advanced force at about half-past eleven at night, when the whole, under command of the General, proceeded on the march, and arrived at Belinda, about five miles from Futtypore, at about seven in the morning.

12th July, after this long march and the previous fatigue that the men had gone through, the General intended halting for a day. Colonel Tytler was sent to reconnoitre, when he returned with the intelligence that the enemy, flushed with their success at Cawnpore, on seeing him and his escort fancied they were from the small column of Major Renaud, and marched forward to engage it. The force at once stood to their arms. The enemy, 3,500 strong, with twelve guns, shortly appeared in order of battle. The following is an extract from General Havelock's despatch after the action :—

“Major Renaud won a hillock on the right in good style, and struggled on through the inundation. The 78th extending kept up his communication with the centre. The 64th gave strength to the centre and left; the 84th and the Regiment of Ferozepore pressed back the enemy's right.”

The enemy were completely routed and driven from Futtypore by the small force of Havelock, that had been on the line of march from eleven o'clock the previous night, and had not had any refreshment of any sort since that time. At the conclusion of his despatch General Havelock said :—

“First on the list I must place Major Renaud (of the regiment), whose exertions at the head of the advanced column I cannot sufficiently praise. His coolness and conduct in the action are equally entitled to my highest commendation. I hope that it will be in the power of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to bring speedily to the notice of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-chief the courage and skill of Captain Maude, Royal Artillery. I have seen some artillery fights in my time, but never beheld guns better served or practice more effective than that of my battery under this officer. Colonel Hamilton led his Highlanders well, and they followed him full of spirits and devotion. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct, in this combat, of Major Sterling, at the head of the 64th ; of Lieutenant Ayton, in command of the 84th detachment ; of Captain Brazier, of the Regiment of Ferozepore ; of Captain Barrow, leading the Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Palliser, at the head of the Irregular Horse.”

The despatch then goes on to mention the staff, &c.

On the 13th of July the force halted, and on the 14th proceeded on its march.

On the 15th of July the column met the enemy

in force at Aong, in which action Major Renaud was mortally wounded. Another engagement took place in the afternoon of the same day at Pandoo Nuddee, in which the regiment played a conspicuous part. The action closed by the regiment charging the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, which they carried, and captured two guns by which it was defended. The Irregular Cavalry having misbehaved in the action at Futtypore, were disarmed on the 13th of July, in presence of the regiment, paraded for that purpose.

After the action at Pandoo Nuddee General Havelock sent a telegraphic message, dated Camp Pandoo Nuddee, 15th of July, 1857, to the Commander-in-Chief, of which the following is an extract :—

“ Major Renaud is severely wounded. The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves.”

On the 16th of July the force marched sixteen miles and bivouacked among some trees, and had breakfast. At one P.M. the force formed in order of battle to meet the Nana, who in person was leading the rebel army of about 8,000 men, with twelve guns. The enemy were strongly entrenched, and had several batteries of heavy guns. The regiment led the column. About two o'clock the action became general, and the battle lasted till past sunset, when the enemy were completely routed and fled. The force bivouacked for the night on the bare ground, without tents and without any food or even water, except what they could get from the rice-fields at hand. On the 17th the force marched into Cawnpore.

A detachment of the regiment consisting of one

sergeant, one corporal, and thirteen privates, had been pushed on to Cawnpore from Benares, and had joined Sir Hugh Wheeler, and with the rest of that ill-fated garrison had fallen victims to the treachery of the Nana.

The forage-caps of the regiment were covered with blue cloth, and in consequence of a despatch of the Nana's having been found, in which he cautioned his men to beware of the blue-capped soldiers, who fought like devils, and killed before the report of their musket was heard (the Rifles), the regiment was frequently named in General Havelock's despatches and orders as "The Blue Caps."

After the battle of Cawnpore General Havelock issued the following order :—

"Cawnpore, won by Lord Lake in 1803, has been a happy and peaceful place ever since, until the wretched ambition of a man, whose uncle's life was, by a too indulgent Government, spared in 1817, filled it in 1857 with rapine and bloodshed.

"When, soldiers, your valour won the bridge at the Pandoo Nuddee,* you were signing the death-warrant of the helpless women and children of your comrades of the 32nd. They were murdered in cold blood by the miscreant, Nana Sahib, whose troops fled in dismay at the victorious shout of your line on the evening of the memorable 16th.

"Soldiers! your General is satisfied and more than satisfied with you. He has never seen steadier or more devoted troops, but your labours are only

* The Madras Fusiliers carried the bridge.

beginning. Between the 7th and the 16th you have, under the Indian sun of July, marched 126 miles, and fought four actions. But your comrades of Lucknow are in peril. Agra is besieged. Delhi is still the focus of mutiny and rebellion. You must make great sacrifices if you would obtain great results. Three cities have to be saved ; two strong posts to be deblocked. Your General is confident that he can effect all these things and restore this part of India to tranquillity, if you only second him with your efforts, and if your discipline is equal to your valour."

The regiment was under command of Major Stephenson in this action. On the 13th July Colonel Neill was appointed a Brigadier-General on the Staff for his services. On the 19th July the regiment, under command of Major Stephenson, with two guns and Brazier's Sikhs, proceeded to Bithoor, the head-quarters of the Nana. The enemy fled and left all their guns—which were taken, twenty in number, into Cawnpore—the palace of the Nana was destroyed, the magazine blown up. On the 21st July Major Renaud died of his wounds, and the command of the regiment devolved on Major Stephenson. One hundred men on the same day were sent into the entrenched camp under Captain Raikes, who remained there till the 14th August. The regiment was attacked by cholera during its stay in Cawnpore and in its first entry into Oude, aggravated by exposure, bad rations, and hardships.

On the 26th July, the force under General Have-lock crossed into Oude. Brigadier-General Neill, with the troops in entrenched camps, consisting of the above-

named detachment of the regiment, with Lieutenants Beaumont, Cleland, and Groom as subalterns, and a detachment of the 84th Regiment, with some guns, was left for the defence of Cawnpore.*

On the 29th July the force encountered the enemy at Oonao, about three miles from their camp at Mangalore. The action was commenced by the regiment and 78th Highlanders. General Havelock thus described the enemy's position :—

“ His right was protected by a swamp which could neither be forced nor turned ; his advance was drawn up in a garden enclosure, which in this warlike district had purposely or accidentally assumed the form of a bastion. The rest of his (advance) force was posted in and behind a village, the houses of which were loop-holed. The passage between the village and town of Oonao is narrow. The town itself extended three quarters of a mile to our right. The flooded state of the country precluded the possibility of turning in this direction. The swamp shut us in on the left ; thus an attack in front became unavoidable.”

The action was a severe one and well contested. Among the casualties Lieutenant Richardson, of the regiment, was killed. Fifteen guns were taken at the battle of Oonao. The enemy fled, and after pursuing them for some distance, the troops were halted and had breakfast ; after which they marched to Busserat Gunge—a walled town, intersected by the high road to Lucknow. In the rear lay a sheet of water about 150

* Capt. Spurgin of the regiment was appointed staff officer to General Neill at Cawnpore.

yards in width, and six or seven feet deep, over which the road was carried by a causeway. The main gate was defended by an earthwork, a trench and four guns, flanked by turrets ; the whole of the walls were loop-holed. It was a very formidable position, and occupied by the enemy. Havelock said in his despatches that the 78th Highlanders and Madras Fusiliers, always companions in their actions, should endeavour to storm the gateway. This they did in their usual style. Lieutenant Seton of the regiment, acting aide-de-camp to General Havelock, was severely wounded in this action.

General Havelock issued an order to the troops on the occasion of the two actions of this day, of which the following is an extract :—

“Soldiers, your General thanks you for your exertions to-day. You have stormed two fortified villages and captured nineteen guns.

* * * * *

“Major Stephenson in command of the regiment which the rebel chiefs know and fear as ‘The Blue Caps,’ showed throughout the day how the calmest forethought can be united with the utmost daring.

“Lieutenant Dangerfield has merited the cross reserved for the brave. He was the first to mount the barricade at this place.”

Eighty-four killed and wounded, and cholera attacked the force. General Havelock returned to Nurguwar to send his sick and wounded to Cawnpore.

The following officers of the regiment were present at the above actions :—

Major Stephenson, commanding the regiment; Captains Galwey, Grant, Fraser; Lieutenants Dangerfield, Richardson (killed), Hargood, Bertie; Surgeon Arthur, Assistant-Surgeon Robertson.

The head-quarters of the regiment now arrived at Cawnpore, and at once joined the regiment with General Havelock. Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Lieutenant Hamilton, and Lieutenant Beaumont, joined the force from Cawnpore, and were present in the subsequent actions in Oude previous to the final advance on Lucknow, on the 19th September. Second Lieutenant Dale and Chisholm joined the regiment at Cawnpore.

On the 4th August the force moved from Mungulwar and bivouacked for the night a mile beyond Oonao. Next day they marched to Busserat Gunge, when the vedettes of the enemy were seen. An action ensued, after which General Havelock, in a telegraphic message to the Commander-in-Chief, said,—“The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves;” and in a letter to General Neill he said, “I owe the Blue Caps (Madras Fusiliers) thanks; they owe me nothing. If I might select for praise without being invidious, I should say they and the Highlanders are the most gallant troops in my little force, and from their superior weapons they are most effective.” The General finding that Cawnpore was threatened, and owing to the great sickness in his camp, considered it impossible to proceed to Lucknow without further reinforcements, and therefore with great reluctance again retired to Mungulwar.

Information being received that Bithoor was again

occupied by the enemy, General Havelock determined to recross the Ganges at Cawnpore; but in the meantime the rebel army in Oude had again occupied Busserat Gunge, so General Havelock determined to rout them first, and then return to Cawnpore. Accordingly, on the 11th August, the small force marched to Oonao in a deluge of rain, and on the following day for the third time met the enemy at Busserat Gunge. They, however, had varied their defence by having fortified and entrenched the village of Boorhenkee Choukee, about a mile and a half in advance of it. The enemy made a very stiff resistance, but were routed, and fled through the town of Busserat Gunge. The force having thoroughly routed the enemy, retired, crossed the Ganges and re-entered Cawnpore on the 14th August. After arrival there, the following order was issued:—

“The exertions of the troops in the combat of yesterday deserve the highest praise the Brigadier can bestow. In this our eighth fight, the conduct of the Artillery was admirable. The Fusiliers and the Highlanders were as usual distinguished.”

* * * * *

On the 16th August the force marched to Bithoor; the troops from the camp under General Neill joined their regiments. The march to Bithoor occupied eight hours in a Bengal sun, after which a very severe engagement took place. The Nana in person, with several Bengal native infantry regiments, cavalry and guns, occupied Bithoor, which was a very strong place. In this action the 78th Highlanders and the

Madras Fusiliers, with Captain Maude's battery, formed the right wing; the 64th and 84th, Sikhs, and Captain Olphert's battery the left. The force advanced in echelon. As the regiment moved in extended order on the extreme right, it was suddenly assailed by a sharp fire from some high outwork, and a village which had been concealed by it. Major Stephenson at once wheeled three companies to the right, and came to a hand-to-hand fight with the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry, who fought with great resolution. General Havelock stated that he had not seen fire so well kept up by the enemy since the day of Ferozeshuhur. The enemy were at last routed by the bayonet. The troops bivouacked for the night at Bithoor, and returned in a deluge of rain the next day to Cawnpore. General Havelock issued the following order on the occasion:—

“The Brigadier-General congratulates the troops on their exertions in the combat of yesterday. The enemy were driven, with the loss of 250 killed and wounded, from one of the strongest positions in India, which they obstinately defended. They were the flower of the mutinous soldiery, flushed with the successful defection at Saugor and Fyzabad; yet they stood only one short hour against a handful of soldiers of the State, whose ranks have been thinned by sickness and the sword. May the hopes of treachery and rebellion be ever thus blasted! And if conquest can now be achieved under the most trying circumstances, what will be the triumph and retribution of the time when the armies from China, from the Cape, and from

England shall sweep through the land? Soldiers! in that moment your labours, your privations, your sufferings, and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country. You will be acknowledged to have been the stay and prop of British India in the time of her severest trial."

Lieutenant Chisholm died of cholera the day after. At this time a letter was received from the Commander-in-Chief by General Neill, regarding the families of the regiment; a report having been made to his Excellency that they were badly cared for.

"Give your 'lambs' my assurance that one of my first steps on returning to Madras shall be to see myself that their wives and families are thoroughly cared for in every respect; they shall want for no reasonable comfort or accommodation that I can procure for them; and tell your gallant regiment so from me, with my earnest wish for their every success."

The families were after this supplied with rations at the public expense.

Lieutenant Hargood of the regiment was appointed aide-de-camp to General Havelock after Lieutenant Seton, aide-de-camp, had been wounded, and continued as such till the death of the General. Lieutenant Hargood greatly distinguished himself on all occasions.

Lieutenants Græme and Barclay joined headquarters of regiment at Cawnpore, in time to proceed to Lucknow with it.

Some men of the regiment were sent to do duty with the Artillery and Volunteer Cavalry, and did good service in both of those branches.

General Sir James Outram, C.B., had been appointed to command the Oude and Dinapore division, but with great generosity allowed General Havelock to keep command of his force until Lucknow should have been relieved. The force was divided into two brigades: the first under command of General Neill, who appointed Captain Spurgin of the regiment as his brigade-major, with the following troops:—

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers,

Her Majesty's 84th, and detachment 64th,

1st Madras Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Bertie was left at Cawnpore to command sick details; and the following officers of the regiment were present at the subsequent actions, the entry into Lucknow, and defence of the Residency:—Major Stephenson, commanding; Captains Galwey, Raikes, Grant and Fraser; Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Lieutenants Græme (afterwards detailed for defence of Allum Bagh), Beaumont, Barclay, Arnold, Bailey, Hargood (aide-de-camp to General Havelock), Cleland and Dale, and Assistant-Surgeon Robertson.

On the 19th September the force crossed the Ganges over the bridge of boats; and after a very feeble and almost nominal resistance from the enemy, who retired to Mugbaon, bivouacked among some sand-hills.

On the 21st September the force marched and came into action at Mugbaon. After a stout resistance the enemy were defeated. The Volunteer Cavalry headed by Sir James Outram pursued the enemy.

Sergeant Mahoney of the regiment, sergeant-major of the Volunteer Cavalry, behaved with great gallantry, and captured the regimental colours of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry. It poured a deluge of rain during the action and subsequent pursuit. The force marched to Busserat Gunge and occupied houses there during the night.

On the 22nd September the force marched twelve miles in very heavy rain.

On the 23rd September the force met the enemy, who were 10,000 strong, with 1,500 cavalry, and guns. After a very severe battle the enemy retired, and the troops bivouacked on the ground in a pouring rain. Five guns were taken.

On the 24th September the sick and wounded and baggage were left, together with a detachment from each regiment, in the Allum Bagh house (a summer palace of the King of Oude). Lieutenant Græme commanded the detachment of the regiment there. This force was frequently attacked during the siege of the Residency, and behaved with great gallantry.

On the 25th September the force marched to relieve the Residency of Lucknow, the 1st brigade leading. The whole way, after commencing the march towards the city, the force was exposed to a tremendous fire of grape and canister, and musketry. Trees were carried away by round shot, and a great many casualties occurred. There is a broad canal round the city, and it was necessary to cross a bridge over it. This bridge, called the Char Bagh bridge,

had four guns posted on it, and was flanked on either side by guns. The force was ordered to lie down. General Outram was heard to say, "Who is to take the bridge?" to which General Havelock replied, "My Blue Caps," on which the regiment was ordered to get up. In quarter-distance column it wheeled to the left and charged, and carried the bridge and took the guns, bayoneting the gunners. During this advance and charge the enemy kept up a most murderous fire. Lieutenants Arnold and Bailey were seriously wounded at the bridge. The march continued all day, and the troops were exposed the whole time to a terrific fire from loopholed houses, and from mosques, palaces, and other buildings in which the enemy were lodged under cover. Shortly before sunset the force was halted under shelter of a wall of a palace, and the 78th Highlanders, the regiment, and Brazier's Sikhs were ordered to make a rush through the streets and gain the Residency. Deep trenches had been dug across the roads to intercept the English, and the houses were lined with the enemy. The loopholed houses poured forth a stream of fire as the troops advanced. At every angle they encountered a fearful volley, and at last gained the Residency at about 7.30 P.M., after having fought hard from 9 A.M., with no food or any refreshment. General Neill was killed from a shot through a loophole at the last rush through the streets, and just as he was going through the gateway. His body was recovered by his brigademajor, Captain Spurgin, and brought into the Residency on a gun.

Captain Grant of the regiment was the first man to enter the residency.

Lieutenants Arnold and Bailey, who were wounded on the Char Bagh bridge, got separated from the force and were gallantly defended until the morning of the 27th of September, by Assistant Surgeon McMaster, 78th Highlanders, two privates of that regiment, one of the 84th, and Private Ryan of the regiment, who received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry on that occasion. Private Duffy of the regiment, doing duty with the Artillery, also received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on the 25th of September, having been the means of preventing a 24-pounder gun from falling into the hands of the enemy. The regiment remained in the Residency employed in its defence till it was evacuated on the 23rd of November. It took its share in the numerous deadly sorties from the Residency through the loopholed streets, and every officer of the regiment who had entered on the 25th of September was present at some of the sorties. Captain Grant commanded a special post and received thanks for the able way in which he performed his duty.

Major Stephenson, in command of the regiment, and Lieutenants Arnold and Groom, died of wounds. Captains Grant and Fraser, and Lieutenant Barclay, were severely wounded, and Captain Galwey slightly during the defence. Lieutenant Bailey was wounded on the taking of the Char Bagh bridge.*

* The regiment was only 300 strong on the 25th of September, and out of that number 87 were killed and wounded, and all the latter died of their wounds.

On the 23rd of November the regiment, under command of Captain Raikes, with the rest of the force, evacuated the Residency and formed part of the force under Sir James Outram that covered the Commander-in-Chief's retreat to Cawnpore. The force took up a position at the Allum Bagh to watch the city, in which were 200,000 men, till the Commander-in-Chief could return to capture it, he having gone to the rescue of Cawnpore, which was attacked by the Gwalior Contingent. A detachment of the regiment, under Lieutenant Bertie, took a part in the defence of Cawnpore.

The following notification was published :—

“ Fort William, 2nd October, 1857.

“ The Governor-General in Council rejoices to announce that information has been this day received from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., shewing that the Residency at Lucknow was in the possession of Major-General Havelock's force on the 25th ultimo, and that the garrison is saved. Rarely has a commander been so fortunate as to relieve by his success so many aching hearts, or to reap so rich a reward of gratitude as will deservedly be offered to Major-General Havelock and his gallant band wherever their triumph shall become known.

“ The Governor-General in Council tenders to Sir James Outram and Major-General Havelock his earnest thanks and congratulations upon the joyful results of which a merciful Providence has made them the chief instruments.

“ The Governor-General in Council forbears to

observe further upon information which is necessarily imperfect ; but he cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which he hears of the death of Brigadier-General Neill, of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, of which it is to be feared that no doubt exists. Brigadier-General Neill during his short but active career in Bengal has won the respect and confidence of the Government of India ; he had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, prompt, self-reliant soldier, ready of resource and stout of heart ; and the Governor-General in Council offers to the Government and to the army of Madras his sincere condolence upon the loss of one who was an honour to the service of their Presidency.

“ By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) “ R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
*“ Secretary to the Government of India in the
 “ Military Department.”*

*Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the
 Commander-in-Chief.*

*“ Head Quarters, Shah Nujeef,
 “ Lucknow, 21st November, 1857.*

* * * * *

“ 4. The Commander-in-Chief congratulates Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock as having been the first to aid Brigadier Inglis.

“ The Governor-General in Council has already expressed his opinion on the splendid feat of arms by which that aid was accomplished.”

" Head Quarters, La Martinière,

" Lucknow, 23rd November, 1857.

" The Commander-in-Chief has reason to be thankful to the force* he conducted for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow.

" 2. Hastily assembled, fatigued by forced marches, but animated by a common feeling of determination to accomplish the duty before them, all ranks of this force were compensated for their small number in the execution of a most difficult duty by unceasing exertions.

" 3. From the morning of the 16th till last night, the whole force has been one outlying picquet, never out of fire, and covering an immense extent of ground, to permit the garrison to retire scatheless and in safety, covered by the whole of the relieving force.

" 4. That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the Commander-in-Chief to witness, it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that his Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

" 5. The storming of the Secundra Bagh and the Shah Nujeef has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete.

" 6. The movement of retreat of last night, by which the final rescue of the garrison was effected, was a model of discipline and exactness. The consequence was that the enemy was completely deceived, and the force retired by a narrow tortuous lane, the only line

* In which was a detachment of the regiment.

of retreat open, in the face of 50,000 enemies, without molestation.

“7. The Commander-in-Chief offers his sincere thanks to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., for the happy manner in which he planned and carried out his arrangements for the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

“By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) “W. MAYHEW, *Major,*
“*Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*”

The regiment remained at the Allum Bagh under Sir James Outram till March. During this period it was engaged with the rest of the force often in repelling attacks from the enemy, and the various picquets were engaged incessantly day and night. Major, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey commanded the regiment during the whole period of its being at the Allum Bagh, and during its subsequent sojourn in Bengal. The following officers joined head-quarters at the Allum Bagh:—Captains Taylor, Daniell, Elliot, Downe; Lieutenants Harcourt, Jones-Parry, Seton (returned after having been sent to Madras on medical certificate wounded), Græme (joined from the Allum Bagh force), Hornsby, Woods, Duncan, Parry, Burton, Stevens, Luxmore, Cuppage, Neill.

The force under Lord Clyde, the Commander-in-Chief (then Sir Colin Campbell), that relieved the Residency of Lucknow in November, marched from

the Allum Bagh on the 14th of November; and in the force were two battalions made up of various regiments. The 2nd battalion was composed of detachments of the 84th and 90th Regiments, and Madras Fusiliers, the whole under command of Major Barnston, of the 90th Light Infantry.

On the 14th of November the detachment of the regiment forming as above, started. A portion of the 2nd battalion of detachments took part in the occupation of the Dil Kusha, in the storming of La Martinière, and in the subsequent advance to the bank of the canal. On the 15th the force halted, and the detachment of the regiment formed the advanced picquet. On the 16th the force advanced on Lucknow. The 2nd battalion of detachments formed the advanced guard, and the detachment of the regiment was hotly engaged at the storming and capture of the Secundra Bagh, where upwards of 2,000 of the enemy were killed; and at the bombardment and capture of the Kudun Russal and the Shah Nujeef. The fighting lasted all day. Second Lieutenant Dobbs of the regiment was killed. Major Barnston, commanding the battalion, was mortally wounded, and was succeeded in the command by Captain Guise, 90th Light Infantry.

On the 17th the detachment of the regiment was again in the front, and took part in the operations against the 32nd mess-house and the Motee Mahal, when these places were taken and the communication opened to the Residency. The detachment was retired to the neighbourhood of the Kudun Russal, where it furnished picquets to guard the right flank of the

force. On the 18th the detachment was ordered to the Motee Mahal, where it remained, furnishing picquets for the protection of the communication with the Residency, until Tuesday, the 22nd of November. On the 22nd a party of the detachment, under command of Captain H.D. Taylor, was ordered up to the grounds of the 32nd mess-house to support a company of the 84th and 4th Punjaub Infantry, who had been advanced to storm the Observatory (Tara Khutee), a building within a hundred yards, where the enemy had assembled in some force, and kept up an annoying fire on the 32nd mess-house. When the stormers reached the building, the officer who led them was killed, when Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope in command, ordered the detachment of the regiment to join the stormers, which was done at once, and the whole party stormed the building, and behaved with great gallantry. The post was occupied by the detachment of the regiment and the Punjaubees. In the afternoon the enemy made a resolute attempt to retake the building, and attacked it in force, but were repulsed with loss. On the night of the 22nd the Residency was evacuated, and the detachment left the "Tara Khutee" at midnight, and were the last party of the British army to leave the position. On the following day it joined the headquarters of the regiment, and served in Sir James Outram's army of observation with the regiment, as above detailed. Captains Taylor, Jones-Parry, and Downe; Lieutenants Hornsby, Woods, Duncan, and R. C. Parry, and Assistant Surgeon Howell, were

present with this party, and Second Lieutenant Dobbs killed. Private Smith of the regiment won the Victoria Cross.

On the 15th of March the regiment left 1858. the Allum Bagh to join the army under the Commander-in-Chief, which was besieging Lucknow, and took part in the operations that led to the capture of the city. After this was completed, the regiment was stationed in the city till the 16th of June, when it marched out and joined the force under command of Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., then encamped at Nawab Gunge, about twenty miles from Lucknow.*

On the 22nd of July the force marched towards Fyzabad, which it reached on the 29th of the same month. The enemy retreated towards Sultanpore.

On the 13th of August the force arrived at Sultanpore, and engaged the enemy, who were defeated and driven across the river, and occupied the cantonments on the other side of the river. In the meanwhile a bridge of boats was constructed by the Madras Sappers, and on the 24th of August the regiment, with the regiment of Ferozepore Sikhs, and ten guns Royal Horse Artillery, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B., of the regiment, crossed over, and after some resistance drove the enemy from their position.

* While at Lucknow, Lieut. Hargood of the regiment, aide-de-camp to General Havelock, and afterwards to General Outram, died of fever. This young officer most particularly distinguished himself in the campaign, and his early death was deeply deplored by all his brother officers.

On the 28th of August the enemy advanced in great force, and attacked the position occupied by the small force above mentioned. The force went out to meet the enemy, and kept them back until close upon sunset, when Sir Hope Grant sent some more troops over the river. After these had joined Colonel Gosling, the enemy were completely routed, and driven from their position. They were 25,000 in number.

On the 29th of August the force proceeded in order of battle to attack the enemy, who, however, fled without engaging. The force encamped in the cantonments.

On the 5th of October a large body of recruits joined the regiment.

On the 7th of October the right wing of the regiment and No. 6 Company, together with two guns Royal Horse Artillery, one troop 7th Hussars, twenty-five Hodgson's Horse, 300 of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, and twenty-five Madras Sappers and Miners, the whole under command of Brevet Major Raikes of the regiment, were sent out to intercept a body of the enemy. They came across them at Shahpore on the 13th of October, and defeated them, driving them back over a river. Two days after the field detachment dismantled the Fort of Kupperadee, and took the Rajah prisoner. It returned to head-quarters at Sultanpore on the 24th of October. Lieutenant Harcourt was staff officer to the detachment.

On the 20th of October the head-quarters, with part of the force, proceeded under command of Sir

Hope Grant to Daoodpore, where the enemy were in force. After a march of sixteen miles they got into action and drove the enemy away, who fled in disorder. Notwithstanding the long march of sixteen miles, and the battle that ensued, the force returned to camp at Sultanpore the same evening.

On the 9th of October Sergeant-Major Westernan and Quartermaster-sergeant Kelly were promoted to the rank of ensign unattached, for distinguished conduct in the field.

On the 27th of October the whole force, under Sir Hope Grant, marched from Sultanpore, and on the 9th of November invested the fort of Amathie, which surrendered. On the 15th of November the force arrived at the fort of Sunkapore. The enemy, however, evacuated it without an action being fought.

On the 23rd of November the regiment and a force of all arms from the brigade under Colonel Galwey were sent to attack the fort Kailli. The enemy, after a spirited resistance, fled during the night.

On the 5th of December the force arrived at Lucknow.

On the 9th of December the regiment was ordered back to Madras, and arrived at Cawnpore.

On the 27th of December four companies, under command of Brevet Major Spurgin, were sent to the banks of the Jumna to co-operate with General Whitlock's force, and after performing what was intended they should do, returned to head-quarters on the 31st of December.

On the 14th of February the regiment arrived at

Calcutta *en route* to Madras, and was received with military honours, and the day observed as a public holiday at Calcutta.

The following orders were issued by his Excellency the Viceroy of India previous to the arrival of the regiment in Calcutta :—

NOTIFICATION, No. 176.

“ *Fort William, Military Department,*
“ *12th February, 1859.*

“ On Monday the 14th instant the 1st Madras Fusiliers will arrive at Calcutta, to embark for Fort St. George. .

“ It is due to this distinguished regiment that it should not leave Bengal without receiving from the Government of India a marked acknowledgment of its eminent services.

“ Led by their able and intrepid commander, the lamented Brigadier-General Neill, the Madras Fusiliers were the first to carry relief and security to Benares and Allahabad. They formed a part of the force which, under Major-General Sir H. Havelock, first penetrated to Cawnpore and Lucknow. They shared in the long-sustained occupation of Allum Bagh, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Outram, and in the reduction of Lucknow by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and they have borne an active part in the final and complete re-establishment of the Queen's authority in Oude.

“ After twenty months of arduous service, the Madras Fusiliers are about to return to their Presi-

dency; their work fully accomplished, and their high character as soldiers enhanced.

“His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council will receive the regiment with public honours.

“The regiment will arrive at the terminus at Howrah about four P.M., and will be paraded at five P.M., before the stairs of the great entrance of Government House, there to be received by his Excellency.

“The troops in town and garrison will be paraded in front of Government House at half-past four P.M.

“All the civil officers of Government, the officers of the garrison and general staff, and all other military and naval officers at the Presidency, except those on duty, are requested to be in attendance at the great entrance to Government House at five o'clock.

“All ships of war and Government vessels in the river will be dressed in honour of the occasion. After their reception by his Excellency the Governor-General, the Madras Fusiliers will march out by the west gate, and to the river side by the dockyard beyond Hastings' Bridge, when they will immediately embark on board their ships. On their march the regiment will be saluted by the fort and by H.M.'s ship *Pearl*.

“By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) “R. J. H. BIRCH, *Major-General,*
“*Secretary to Government of India in the Military*
Department.”

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

NOTIFICATION, No. 196 of 1859.

*“ Fort William, Military Department,
“ 15th February, 1859.*

“ Agreeably to the Notification, No. 176, issued on the 12th of February, 1859, the 1st Madras Fusiliers arrived in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and were received by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General with public honours. The troops in garrison and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards, cavalry and infantry, paraded in front of the Government House, and received the 1st Madras Fusiliers with presented arms.

“ The regiment having taken post in front of the great entrance of Government House, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General advanced on the stairs, under a general salute from the assembled troops, attended by—

“ The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ;

“ The Honourable the Chief Justice ;

“ The Honourable the Members of Council of the Governor-General ;

“ The Members of the Legislative Council of India ;

“ The Honourable the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court.

“ The Judges of Sudder Adawlut ;

“ The Major-General commanding the Presidency Division ;

“ The Advocate-General ;

“ The Venerable the Archdeacon ;

“ The Civil, the Military and Naval Officers of the Presidency, and the personal Staff of the Governor-General, and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

“ After receiving the salute, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General proceeded to address the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the following terms :—

“ “ Colonel Galwey, officers and soldiers of the Madras Fusiliers,—

“ “ I am glad to have the opportunity of thanking you publicly, in the name of the Government of India, for the great services which you have rendered the State. More than twenty months have passed since you landed in Calcutta. The time has been an eventful one, full of labours and perils, and in them you have largely shared. Yours was the first British regiment which took assistance to the Central Provinces, and gave safety to the important posts of Benares and Allahabad.

“ “ You were a part of that brave band which first pushed forward to Cawnpore and forced its way to Lucknow, where so many precious lives and interests were at stake.

“ “ From that time you have with little intermission been in the front of danger.

“ “ You are now returning to your Presidency, your ranks thinned by war and sickness; but you return crowned with honour, carrying with you the high opinion of every commander who has led you in the field, the respect of your fellow-soldiers in the great English

army, in which from the beginning you have maintained a foremost place ; and the gratitude of the whole community of your fellow-countrymen of every class.

“ ‘ Further, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you do not leave behind you a single spot of ground upon which you have set your feet, where peace and order have not been restored.

“ ‘ When you reach Madras tell your comrades of the Madras Army, that the name of the 1st Fusiliers will never be forgotten on this side of India. Tell them that the recollection of all that is due to your courage, constancy, and forwardness will never be effaced from the mind of the Government under whose orders you have served.

“ ‘ Tell them especially that the memory of your late distinguished leader is cherished and honoured by every Englishman amongst us, and that though many heroic spirits have passed away since the day when he fell in front of you in the streets of Lucknow, not one has left a nobler reputation than General Neill. I now bid you farewell, Fusiliers, and I wish you a speedy and prosperous voyage to your own Presidency. You are indeed an honour to it.’

“ At the close of the address the 1st Madras Fusiliers marched away amid the cheers of a very large concourse of spectators, to embark on board their ships.

“ By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) “ R. J. H. BIRCH, *Major-General,*
“ *Secretary to Government of India.*”

After having been addressed by the Viceroy, the regiment marched as directed to the ships for embarkation for Madras, under a royal salute from Fort William, and from H.M.S. *Pearl*. The merchant ships in the river were all dressed for the occasion, and many of them saluted the regiment by firing off muskets as it passed. Every soldier of the regiment was presented with bread and cheese and a bottle of beer by General Sir James Outram on going on board.

On the 22nd of February the regiment landed at Madras, and was received with military honours. A royal salute was fired from Fort St. George. The public of Madras gave the men of the regiment a dinner at the railway station, to which place it was marched immediately after disembarking. His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the principal civil and military personages at Madras were present. After dinner the regiment proceeded by train to Vellore, and from thence to Bangalore by transit, there to be quartered.

*Extract from Garrison Orders by the Right Honourable
the Governor.*

“ Fort St. George, 16th February, 1859.

“ G. O. III.—Intimation having been received that the Madras Fusiliers would leave Calcutta, on their return to their own Presidency, on the morning of the 15th inst. in H.M.’s steamer *Sidney* and the transport *Tubal Cain* in tow, they may be expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

“2. Their arrival will be made known to the public by the firing of four guns from the St. George’s bastion, at intervals of a minute.

“3. Should the vessels be sighted before seven A.M., the regiment will land at three P.M. the same day ; but if after that hour, they will not be landed till three P.M. the following day. Should they arrive on Sunday, at whatever hour, they will not land till the following day at three P.M.

“4. The whole of the effective troops in garrison, including the Body Guard, will parade in full dress on the north beach, at Messrs. Parry and Co.’s office, at half-past two, on the occasion of the landing of the Madras Fusiliers, and will form a street thence to the railway terminus by opening out files as much as may be necessary.

“5. The troops will be under orders of the senior officer on the parade.

“6. The Madras Fusiliers will march through the street of troops to the railway terminus, where an entertainment will be prepared to do them honour.

“7. After the Madras Fusiliers have arrived at the railway terminus, the troops will return to their respective barracks.

“ Police Notification.

“On the occasion of the entertainment to the Madras Fusiliers at the railway terminus, the conveyances of guests only will be admitted through the gate from the beach, on production of the invitation card. The conveyances of spectators must enter by the gate from Lambro Chetty Street.

“While the troops are paraded and the Madras Fusiliers being landed, the passing of conveyances up and down the North Beach is prohibited.

(Signed) “J. C. BOULDERSON, *Commissioner of Police.*

“True Extract.

(Signed) “E. SCOTT ELLIOT, *Brigade Major.*”

On the 26th of March the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Lieutenant-General Sir Mark Cubbon, K.C.B., gave a dinner to the men of the regiment, who were assembled on the parade-ground. Dinner was served on tables laid out for the purpose. Sir Mark Cubbon was unable personally to attend, being in a very bad state of health, but the following address was read to the regiment from him :—

“*Address to the Madras Fusiliers by Sir Mark Cubbon, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General and Commissioner, in 1859.*

“It is the cause of great disappointment to me that I am unable to welcome you back to your own Presidency ; you whose fiery course along the Ganges was watched with such breathless interest by all of us ; whose great services have so exalted the reputation of your own army, and established for yourselves an everlasting name.

“I am the oldest officer of the Madras army now in this country, and I should like to dwell upon your great deeds, to speak of Benares and Allahabad, of Neill and all the rest of you, but language of mine

would sound feeble to men who have been told by the Viceroy of India, in words that must make your hearts burn within you, that you maintained a foremost place in that great English army whose matchless intrepidity in a struggle of unusual duration, and whose resolute endurance of fatigue and hardship and sickness, in climates and seasons most hostile to the European, made it the admiration of the world.

“It was not the first occasion on which the Madras Fusiliers had visited Bengal. Exactly one hundred years before, you had sailed from Madras, with the gallant 39th, to avenge the capture of Calcutta and the slaughter of the Black Hole. The whole world knows how that great crime was avenged, and the part which Clive and his Madras Europeans bore in it. After the lapse of a century a greater crime was committed, and you have the singular glory of being told by the calm and high-minded statesman who has weathered the storm, that you were the first (small as were your numbers) to turn back the tide of mutiny ; that you have not left behind you a single spot of ground, upon which you have set your feet, where peace and order have not been restored ; and that the recollection of your courage, constancy and forwardness will never be effaced from the mind of the Government under whose orders you have served.

“I have taken care that every man, woman and child of the regiment should have a copy of that glowing eulogium. You could not have passed from the ranks of the great Old Company to those of the Queen with a nobler passport in your hands. You

should cherish it as the most precious of your recollections, and the memory of it should do more than anything else to perpetuate round your colours successors worthy of the immortal Blue Caps of Neill.

(Signed) "M. CUBBON,
" *Lieutenant-General and Commissioner.*"

" *Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,*
" *8th March, 1859.*

" No. 23.—The following General Order by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Allahabad, 25th of February, 1859, is republished :—

" The following regiments being under orders to return to England, and the Madras Fusiliers to its own Presidency, the Commander-in-Chief bids them a hearty farewell :—

9th Queen's Royal Lancers.

14th Light Dragoons.

2nd Battalion, Military Train.

The Naval Brigade, H.M.S. *Pearl*.

10th Regiment of Foot.

29th Regiment of Foot.

32nd Regiment of Foot.

61st Regiment of Foot.

78th Regiment of Foot.

84th Regiment of Foot.

86th Regiment of Foot.

1st Madras Fusiliers.

" It has seldom happened that any regiments have been more distinguished than has been the case with

all these corps during the years they have passed in India.

* * * *

“ 8. The 84th Foot and the Madras Fusiliers were both sent round from the Presidency of Madras when the first note of danger was sounded in 1857. Like their comrades of the 78th, they participated in all the actions of that eventful period. They both took part in the siege of Lucknow; the Madras Fusiliers pursuing a campaign in Oude during the subsequent summer; while the 84th Foot performed the like arduous duty amid the swamps and jungles of Behar.

* * * *

“ 10. Such is a very slender sketch of the services performed by the above corps. The limits of a General Order render it impossible to do more than allude to the principal actions in which they have been engaged. But it will be a satisfaction to all these regiments to recollect hereafter how well they have deserved of their Queen and country; and that in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, they have well maintained the reputation which was committed to their charge by those who went before them.

“ 11. Let the army well reflect on the meaning of a regimental reputation. In it is contained not only the reputation of every man at present in a corps, but also the reputation of those who lived in it in former days; while the future fortunes of a regiment may to a great extent be influenced by it.

“ 12. Feeling this very strongly, the Commander-

in-Chief considers he can pay no higher or heartier compliment to the regiments of which he is now taking leave, than to assure them in all sincerity that they have on all occasions during their Indian career proved themselves worthy of the reputation won in former days by men wearing the same numbers and badges as themselves."

The inhabitants of Madras, in recognition of the services of the regiment in Bengal, raised a munificent subscription to do honour to it; and the sum subscribed was expended as follows :—

A statue of the late General Neill was procured from England and erected on the Mount Road, Madras, opposite to the entrance to the Club. It was uncovered with military honours by the Governor of Madras, after its arrival from England.

A sum of money was invested in Government securities, to give the following gratuities to the best-behaved men discharged annually, except by purchase :

To one sergeant a gratuity of 100 rupees.

To one corporal a gratuity of 70 rupees.

To one private a gratuity of 50 rupees.

To one private a gratuity of 30 rupees.

The selection being made by the officer commanding the regiment.

A magnificent silver centre-piece, with an equestrian statue of General Neill, was presented to the officers' mess.

A silver tankard, of very large dimensions, was presented to the sergeants' mess.

The native community of Madras presented an address to the regiment, to which there was an immense number of signatures, which is handsomely bound in a book and kept in the officers' mess.

The native community also presented the sergeants' mess with a very massive silver tureen.

An address was made to the regiment and splendidly illuminated, and signed by the Governor on behalf of the society of Madras. This is mounted in a very handsome massive frame, and hung up in the ante-room of the officers' mess.

A facsimile of the statue of General Neill at Madras was erected by the inhabitants of Ayrshire, Scotland (General Neill's county), at Ayr.

The regiment received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

The casualties in the campaign in Bengal were :—

Killed or died of wounds,—

Colonel (Brigadier-General) Neill.

Major Renaud.

Major Stephenson.

Lieutenant Richardson.

Lieutenant Arnold.

Lieutenant Groom.

Second Lieutenant Dobbs.

Second Lieutenant Chisholm, died of cholera.

Second Lieutenant Hargood, died of fever.

The following officers were wounded :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Galwey, C.B., slightly.

Captain Grant, twice.

Lieutenant Barclay.

Lieutenant Seton.

+

Lieutenant Bailey.

Lieutenant Cleland.

352 non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, fell during the campaign, and about 200 left wounded, many of whom died of their wounds.

The following officers received honours or promotion for the service in Bengal :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Neill—Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Brigadier-General, C.B.

An intimation in the *London Gazette* stated that had he survived he would have had the K.C.B. conferred on him, and that her Majesty permitted his widow to take precedence as the widow of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Major Stephenson—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Commander of the Bath.

Major Galwey—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy and Commander of the Bath.

Captain Raikes—Brevet Majority.

Captain Grant—Brevet Majority.

Captain Taylor—Brevet Majority.

Captain Fraser—Brevet Majority.

Captain Spurgin (who was brigade-major)—Brevet Majority, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Captain P.A. Brown—Brevet Majority. Served in Central India with Madras Sappers, in Sir Hugh Rose's force.

On the 16th of July the regiment received 1860. medals on parade, in presence of the whole force, at Bangalore. Major-General the Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., presented the medals.

The following General Order by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, was published :—

*“ Head Quarters, Choultny Plains,
26th February, 1861.*

“ I have been permitted by her Majesty’s Government to resign the command of the Madras army, and to return to England. The services in the field of the troops of this Presidency employed in the suppression of the rebellion and mutiny are now a matter of history; and the glowing terms in which they have been recognized must endure for ever an imperishable record of the achievements of those noble soldiers.

“ In the foremost rank, and in high distinction, second to none enjoyed in that arduous struggle, stand the Madras Fusiliers, who fought under Neill, Havelock, and Outram.

(Signed) “ PATRICK GRANT,
“ *Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-Chief.*”

The regiment had been sent to Cannanore, 1866. and on the 26th of January new colours were presented to it, in presence of the whole of the troops, by Mrs. De Saumarez, wife of Brigadier-General De Saumarez, Commander Malabar and Canara. The colours were consecrated by the Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., chaplain of Cannanore. The old colours, with the sanction of the colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K. C. B., were placed in

St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on the 28th of August.

The following order was published on the occasion :—

“ Extract from Division and Garrison Orders by Colonel Eaton, commanding Centre Division, dated Headquarters, Fort St. George, August 27th, 1866.

“D. and G. O. IV.—With reference to D. and G. O. No. 3 of the 22nd instant, the old colours of the 102nd Regiment Royal Madras Fusiliers having arrived, they will be taken from the main guard on the evening of Tuesday the 28th instant, at half-past five o'clock, and lodged in St. Mary's Church with due ceremony. The officer commanding the 3-60th Rifles will detail a guard of one sergeant and twenty rank and file, under a lieutenant, to escort the colours from the main guard to the church. The guard will receive the colours at the entrance to the guard-room with presented arms. The main guard will also turn out and present arms, bugles sounding. The colours will be carried by two ensigns, to be detailed from the 3-60th Rifles, accompanied by the two colour-sergeants of the 102nd Regiment, who come in charge of them to Madras. At the main entrance to the church a guard of honour, of 100 rank and file, from 3-60th Rifles, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, under the command of a field-officer, and the regimental band, will be drawn up at twenty minutes past five o'clock. The guard will face

the west, the left resting on the railings and at open order. When the colour party reaches the right of the guard it will halt, and the escort will take open order; both guard and escort will then present arms, the band playing "God save the Queen." When the band has finished, the colours will be carried to the entrance of the church, where they will be met by the officiating clergyman and choristers, who will precede them into the church. The guard will then shoulder, order, and pile arms, and the men be marched into church.

" True Extract.

(Signed) " C. SCOTT ELLIOT, *Brigade-Major.*"

The cathedral choir and three clergymen met the colours outside the church, and falling in twos entered in procession through the north door, and up the centre of the nave to their seats. The choir chanted the cxxii. Psalm, after which there was a special choral service; and on its conclusion the colours were lodged in the church by the senior chaplain, till they can be fixed in the place intended for them.

The following inscription has been put up in the church, below the colours :—

" These colours of H. M. 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot were presented to the regiment—then the 1st Madras Fusiliers—on the 16th of July, 1852, by Mrs. Duke, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Duke, commanding the regiment, and were consecrated on parade by the Rev. J. Morant, Chaplain of Bellary. They bear on them ' The Royal

Tiger' with the motto '*Spectamur agendo*,' and the following names :—' Arcot,' ' Plassey,' ' Condore,' ' Wandewash,' ' Shalingur,' ' Nundy Droog,' ' Amboyna,' ' Ternate,' ' Banda,' ' Pondicherry,' ' Mahidpore,' ' Ava,' ' Pegu,' ' Lucknow.'

"They have been through two campaigns, viz., the second Burmese War, in 1852-53, in which the following fell :—

"Captains Hawes (Brevet Major), Nicolay, Geils, W. R. Brown, Tulloch, Ward, Surgeon Anderson. Second Lieutenants Bryce, Bowen, and Wing, and 118 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file.

"And the suppression of the Bengal rebellion in 1857-58, in which the following fell :—

"Brigadier-General J. G. S. Neill, C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Stephenson, C.B., Major G. S. C. Renaud ; Lieutenants Groom, Arnold, Richardson, Hargood, Chisholm, and Dobbs ; and 352 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file."

THE END.

19 NO 68

